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acting prefect of the city of Odessa ordered that a cordon should be drawn around the houses in which these cases had occurred, and the houses were disinfected; all the inhabitants of the houses were placed under medical surveillance, and a complete series of sanitary measures have been taken in the city and its environs in order that this disease should not spread.

The imperial commission having examined in detail all the instructions issued by the medical sanitary board of the city of Odessa, as well as other information relating thereto, has decided, (1) that the measures taken in Odessa are systematic and sufficient; (2) to establish a medical examination of all vessels before they leave the port of Odessa as well as of those arriving at Odessa; (3) to establish a medical inspection of all passengers leaving Odessa by railway; (4) to oblige owners of passenger sea-going vessels upon internal waterways, which ply regularly between the ports of the Black Sea, to have a doctor on board, the certificate of the said doctor to be attested to by the governors or prefects of police of those ports or places where the vessels are registered; (5) temporarily, until further advice, to prohibit the export from Odessa of the following articles: (a) Linen, clothes, and dresses which have been in use, as well as bed linen and bed covering; (b) rags, including those pressed by hydraulic power and transported as goods packed in bales; (c) raw hides, dressed and undressed leather; (d) bones, claws, hoofs, horse-hair, wool, silk, and raw wool; (e) human hair, and (6) old sacks may be exported by land when accompanied by a certificate issued by the medical board of the prefect of the city of Odessa, setting forth that the sacks intended for export have been submitted to proper disinfection.

Governors and prefects of cities are to watch carefully that no old sacks shall leave the districts under their jurisdiction without the necessary certificate.

No fresh case of bubonic plague has made its appearance since the last fatal case which occurred on October 26 (November 8), 1901.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Arrangements for the care of lepers.

BERLIN, GERMANY, *November 27, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following information regarding the arrangements made in the Straits Settlements for the care of persons affected with leprosy, obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Straits Settlements Ordinance No. IV of 1900, the resident-general has been pleased to make the following rules:

"1. The orders and certificates to be used under the ordinance shall be, respectively, in the forms set forth in the schedule hereto subjoined.

"2. The asylum shall be employed for the detention and treatment of persons of Malay nationality only.

"3. The asylum shall be under the management and control of the State surgeon of Perak, assisted by such resident staff of apothecaries, dressers, and attendants as may from time to time be necessary.

"4. The district surgeon, Lower Perak, shall visit the asylum twice a month, or oftener when it may be necessary. He shall, with the approval of the State surgeon, make such rules for the internal management of the asylum as may be required for the guidance of the resident staff in their duties. He shall have entire administrative control over the resident staff of officers and servants, and shall superintend the treatment of patients.

"5. The district surgeon at Lower Perak shall make monthly reports to the resident-general with regard to the number of lepers in the asylum and their condition, and with regard to the requirements and conditions of the asylum, such reports to be forwarded through the State surgeon at Perak. He shall also forward to the State surgeon at Perak such departmental reports and returns as may be required of him.

"6. The asylum shall be visited by the State surgeon, at his periodical visits of inspection or at any other time, provided that he shall visit the asylum not less than once every six months.

"7. Lepers in the asylum may be visited by their relatives and friends at such times and under such conditions as the district surgeon, with the approval of the State surgeon, may appoint.

"8. Should the husbands or wives (not being themselves lepers) of lepers detained in the asylum elect to reside in the asylum with wife or husband, as the case may be, they may be permitted so to reside in the asylum, together with their children, excepting such as are of the age of seven years or upwards, and shall be maintained at the cost of the Governments of the federal Malay States on the following conditions:

"(a) Those persons and their children—subject to the provisions of subsection (d)—shall not be permitted to leave the asylum until the death or recovery of the detained leper with whom they have elected to reside, or until after a medical examination by a Government surgeon, and on his certifying that they are not actually affected with leprosy.

"(b) When once they have voluntarily quitted the asylum, they shall not, except with the permission of the State surgeon, again be permitted to reside therein (unless they return as lepers).

"(c) On the death or recovery of the leper with whom they elected to reside, they shall forthwith be removed from the asylum after medical examination and on medical certificate that they are not actually affected with leprosy.

"(d) Children on attaining the age of 7 years shall be forthwith removed from the asylum if after medical examination it is certified that they are not actually affected with leprosy.

"(e) All persons quitting the asylum as provided by subsections (b) and (d) preceding, and residing within any of the Federated Malay States, shall be brought or report themselves for inspection regularly once in every six months for the period of two years from the date of their quitting the asylum of the officer in charge of the Government hospital nearest to their places of residence, and it shall be the duty of such officer to report to the superintendent of the asylum any case in which leprosy shall have become evident.

"9. Mothers of leper children, or, in the case of motherless children, fathers or other guardians (not being themselves lepers), detained in the asylum who may elect to reside in the asylum with their leper children, may be permitted to do so; provided, that where a leper child at the time of admittance to the asylum is of the age of seven years and upwards permission shall not be accorded, and provided also that—

"(a) They shall not be permitted to leave the asylum until the death or recovery of their leper children or until after a medical examination by a Government surgeon it is certified that they are not actually affected with leprosy.

"(b) When once they have voluntarily quitted the asylum they shall not, except with the permission of the State surgeon, again be permitted to reside therein (unless they return as lepers).

“(c) On the death or recovery of their leper children they shall forthwith be removed from the asylum, if, after medical examination, it is certified that they are not actually affected with leprosy.”

SCHEDULE.—ORDER UNDER SECTION 4.

To the medical officer in charge of the leper asylum at Pulau Lalang :

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that C. D., who has been found within the district of —, in the State of —, is a leper.

Now this is to authorize and require you to receive the said C. D. into your custody, together with this order and to detain him in the leper asylum at Pulau Lalang until his death, or until his removal or discharge from the asylum in due course of law.

Dated this — day of —, 190—.

(Signed) — —.

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER UNDER SECTION 4.

I, A. B., of —, a qualified medical practitioner, do hereby certify that I have examined C. D., of —, and find that the said C. D. is a leper within the meaning of the Malay States Leper Asylum Ordinance, 1900.

Dated this — day of —, 190—.

(Signed) — —.

ORDER UNDER SECTION 5.

To the medical officer in charge of the leper asylum at Pulau Lalang :

Whereas C. D., of —, has since the — day of —, 190—, been detained in the leper asylum at Pulau Lalang, under an order made by the —, and dated the — day of —, 190—, and, whereas, it appears to me proper that the said C. D. should now be removed (or discharged) from the said leper asylum :

Now I do hereby order that the said C. D. be removed (or discharged) from the leper asylum at Pulau Lalang upon the — day of —, 190—.

Dated this — day of —, 190—.

“A. W. S. O’SULLIVAN,
Clerk of Councils.”

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRALIA—Victoria.—Two weeks ended October 12, 1901. Population, 1,195,874. Number of deaths not reported. One death from diphtheria, 1 from enteric fever, and 1 from scarlet fever reported.

BAHAMAS—Dunmore Town.—Two weeks ended November 22, 1901. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended November 23, 1901. Estimated population, 1,500. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended November 20, 1901. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended November 26, 1901. Estimated population, 12,535. Number of deaths not reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—Demerara—Georgetown.—Five weeks ended October 12, 1901. Population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 177, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 4 from tuberculosis.

CANADA—Ontario—Hamilton.—Month of November, 1901. Population, 52,550. Total number of deaths, 64, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 4, and 3 from tuberculosis.